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This Week!!

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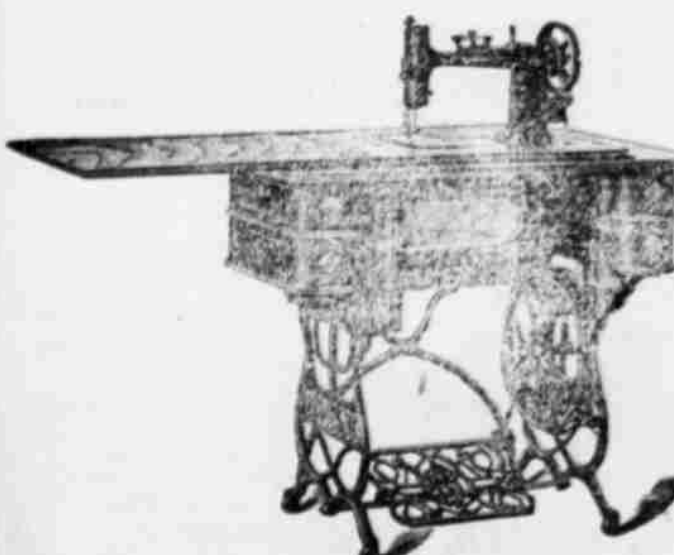
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-THE-

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209 HOTEL ST.The Advertiser is delivered to any
part of the city for 75 cents per month.

PENSION PLEA

Liliuokalani's Claim is
Discussed.A Chapter of the Senate Debate on
The Amendment to Section
101 of Cullom Bill.The following carries on the verbi-
m report of the debate on Senator
Clark's Royal pension amendment to
the Cullom bill, which we began to
publish yesterday:

I was not aware of the enormity of
section 101 of the bill when it came out
of the committee of which I have the
honor to be a member; but it not only
says that she shall not now have any
right, but that she shall be forever de-
barred from all claim of right in any
court or in any tribunal that may now
exist or may hereafter be constituted.
I have spoken longer than I cared to,
and I should like to have a vote on the
amendment, and upon that vote will
depend whether or not I will call up
another amendment I have submitted.

Mr. Cullom. Mr. President, I have
never been able, so far as I am con-
cerned, to satisfy myself entirely
whether or not the late Queen of the
Hawaiian Islands had any interest after
she was overthrown which would
give her a right to recover anything
from the United States, but I supposed
that if she had she would not under-
take to get it by a direct appropriation
by Congress. I presumed she would
pursue her remedy, if she had one, in
the courts of the United States, and
the courts, if she had any title and in-
terest in the crown lands, so called,
would render such a verdict as would
be just to her. I still think that that
is the right course and that it is not
a good thing to come in here with an
amendment proposing to appropriate
\$250,000 for her without knowing
whether she is entitled to half that
much or twice that much. Everybody
knows that if we adopt the amendment
it will not be two years before she will
come for another installment, more or
less.

Mr. Clark of Wyoming. If the Sen-
ator will read the amendment he will
see that she could not. She is barred
absolutely.

Mr. Cullom. If she is barred abso-
lutely she perhaps would not take the
money unless she thought it was all
she was entitled to or more. She had
no title to those lands at all, but she
had a sort of arrangement by which
she got rentals, from year to year, un-
der the old system that existed for
years back.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas. Will the Sen-
ator from Illinois permit me to inter-
rupt him?

Mr. Cullom. Certainly.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas. The provi-
sion of this amendment is that this
amount is to be paid to the "late Queen
* * * for all right, claim, or interest
she may have or claim to have in or to
the said crown lands herein mention-
ed;" and the Senator himself admitted
that she had no personal right in the
land—that it belonged to the crown.
His idea is to make this provision by
way of compensation for the wrong of
the Government of the United States in
overthrowing her and depriving her
of this power; but the trouble, it oc-
curs to me, is that we are recognizing
the right of ownership in her person-
ally to these lands which never did ex-
ist.

Mr. Clark of Wyoming. The Sen-
ator from Arkansas is splitting hairs
there.

Mr. Cullom. I hardly understand the
temper of the Senate or of anybody ap-
parently on these questions. After we
have gone on and recognized what took
place there and after we have finally
accepted the cession of the islands,
Senators in this body turn around and
begin to abuse the Government of the
United States for everything it has
ever done with reference to those is-
lands, when all of us in this Chamber
pretty nearly voted for the annexation
of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas. I did not. I
beg pardon. I was paired against the
joint resolution.

Mr. Bacon. I did not.

Mr. Cullom. A great majority of the
Senate did, as I remember.

Mr. Bacon. I did not.

Mr. Cullom. But whether they did
or not, after it is finished, after we
have accepted the islands, it seems to
me there ought to be some time in our
history when we will talk about some-
thing else and stop abusing the people
and the Congress of the country for ac-
cepting the islands at the manner of
their acceptance. They ought to be a
statute of limitations. It seems to me,
which would run to stop Senators and
Representatives and other people from
finding fault eternally with what the
Government does after it has been
done for years and years, especially
when in the judgment of the people of
the United States we did right.

So far as I am concerned I do not
want to abuse the Queen. She was
overthrown. She substantially abdic-
ated, as a matter of fact, voluntarily,
by her own act. But I am not going to
discuss that. The question is now what
we ought to do, whether anything, for
her now that she has become a private
citizen. I happen to know that she is
here in this city now, or has been un-
til recently. I do not know whether
she is actually here now. But she has
been consulting lawyers in the District
of Columbia to know what her rights
are.

Now, we propose to appropriate
\$250,000 for her to live on. If the Sen-
ator wants to do it, it can do so; but
in my judgment there ought to be a
more intelligent way of determining
whether she has any rights, and then
what those rights amount to.

Mr. Teller. What section is this?

Mr. Clark of Wyoming. Section 101.

Mr. Teller. I should like to ask the
Senate a question. Why did the com-
mittee see fit to put in section 101 and
cut off any right she might have? Why
do they not let her go to the courts,
if she has any chance?

Mr. Cullom. That was my idea; that
she should go to the courts.

Mr. Teller. Strike out section 101.

Mr. Cullom. The Senator from Ala-
bama [Mr. Morgan] and one or two
others explained that section the other

day, and I should be glad to have the
Senator from Alabama explain it
again for the satisfaction of the Sen-
ate. I confess that I have always felt
that it was not right to insert it, be-
cause it deprives her of the opportu-
nity to do what I think she has a right
to do, if she has any interest in the
land, and that is to find out what it is
through the courts of the country.

Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. President. In
January, 1893, there was a friendly gov-
ernment existing in the Hawaiian is-
lands, having treaty relations with the
United States and maintaining itself,
preserving order, life, and property.
About that time thirteen men, some of
whom were citizens of Hawaii, some
of them citizens of the United States,
and some subjects of Germany, met in
an office in Honolulu and conspired to-
gether to overthrow that existing
friendly government. They sent one
of their number to the United States
Minister and told him what their plans
and purposes were and made an ar-
rangement with him by which the mar-
ines of the United States on the war-
ship Boston in the harbor of Honolulu
were to land and protect those conspi-
rators and help to overthrow this friend-
ly government. The marines did land.
These men addressed a letter to our
Minister, asking him to land the mar-
ines and troops to protect life and
property, and they fixed the hour at 5
o'clock in the afternoon.

After they had made the request for
the landing of the troops and he had
arranged for their landing, then these
thirteen men sent one of their number
to our Minister asking him to defer the
landing until the next day. If there was
danger to life and property, why did
they want to defer the landing un-
til the next day? There was no dan-
ger to life and property. Life and
property were being protected, and
there were peace and quiet and safety,
but the troops were to be landed in or-
der to enable these men to overthrow a
friendly government.

The Minister had already ordered the
landing of the troops, and so while
their emissary was at the office of our
Minister the troops landed from the
warship Boston and eighty of them,
and they marched to any point in the
city where they could protect life
and property, not to the American
Consul's office or the resident Minis-
ter's office, but to Arion Hall, a little
building seventy-five yards from the
Government building. Why did they
march to that point? Simply because
our Minister had agreed that if they
would go and get possession of the
Government building and read their
proclamation declaring the government
overthrown, he would recognize them.

The next day these thirteen men
marched up to the Government build-
ing in two squads, so as not to attract
attention, up two different streets, and
having come to the Government build-
ing, where there was no armed force,
no revolutionists, nobody but the janitor
and the clerk inside, they proceeded to
read their proclamation declaring
the government of Queen Liliuokalani
overthrown. The marines in the mean-
time had been drawn up in line with
their Gatling gun within 75 yards.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. Cull-
om] said the Queen abdicated; that
she surrendered her government. What
are the facts? Immediately upon read-
ing this proclamation, without any
armed force to protect them except
the marines of the United States, they
went to the American Minister and se-
cured a recognition of the government
of the thirteen men, sustained by noth-
ing unless it was the marines of the
United States. The marines had as-
sumed a threatening attitude. The
committee also sent an emissary—Mr.
Damon—to the Queen. Here is what
she said. Here is her letter upon this
subject:

"I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God
and under the Constitution of the Ha-
waiian kingdom, Queen, do hereby so-
lemnly protest against any and all acts
done against myself and the constitu-
tional government of the Hawaiian
kingdom by certain persons claiming
to have established a provisional gov-
ernment of and for this kingdom.

"That I yield to the superior force
of the United States of America, whose
Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency
John L. Stevens, has caused United
States troops to be landed at Honolu-
lu and declared that he would support
the said provisional government.

"Now, to avoid any collision of armed
forces and perhaps the loss of life,
I do, under this protest and impelled
by said force, yield my authority until
such time as the Government of the
United States shall, upon the facts be-
ing presented to it, undo the action of
its representatives and reinstate me in
the authority which I claim as the con-
stitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian
Islands.

"Done at Honolulu this 17th day of
January, A. D. 1893."

Mr. President, we had landed 180
armed men with Gatling guns. Our
Minister had said that he would sup-
port the provisional government of
thirteen men backed by no force at all,
and the Queen, the Senator from Illi-
nois says, surrendered her govern-
ment.

Mr. Lindsay. He says "voluntarily."

Mr. Pettigrew. She says she surren-
dered it to the superior force of the
United States until the United States
could pass upon the question and do
justice.

Now what induced her to do this?
These men, shrewd and capable men,
who owned the sugar plantations, had
gone and persuaded her that the United
States would do right; that the
United States would, when they under-
stood the facts, restore her and her
government, inasmuch as we had over-
thrown that government. Years before
an English admiral had sailed into the
bay of Honolulu and with his armed
forces had overthrown the king and
deposed him and taken charge of the
government. The king had surren-
dered under a protest similar to this one
and submitted the question to the En-
glish Government; and to the honor and
credit of the English Government, they
restored the king and repudiated the
acts of their admiral.

No wonder the Queen then believed
that this great Republic, that had been
in the habit of doing right, would be
more sure to do what was right than
the Kingdom of Great Britain. There-
fore she submitted under this protest
this question to us. These thirteen
men, or a part of them, signed a state-
ment declaring that Stevens did not
recognize this provisional government
until the Queen had surrendered and
turned over to them the arsenal,
the Government buildings, the guns
and arms. It turns out that their state-
ment was absolutely false; that Mr.

Stevens recognized this provisional
government, although she had at the
time 275 armed men under her com-
mand; that she also had two or three
Maxim or Gatling guns; but that she
simply surrendered provisionally until
the question could be submitted to us.

What did we do? They put up our
flag over the buildings, and for sixty
days the Stars and Stripes floated over
the public buildings of Hawaii. During
that time these thirteen men armed
their followers, gathered together a
considerable force, hired able-bodied
men, no matter of what nationality,
passing through that port on their way
to Australia or elsewhere, and gather-
ed together a force of 400 armed men.
In the meantime, with our flag floating,
they searched every house in the is-
lands, confiscated every gun that they
could find, disarmed everybody, passed
a law by which they made it a criminal
offense to import a gun of any sort,
and thoroughly consolidated their pow-
er. With these 400 armed men, when
our flag was taken down, they were
able to maintain themselves against
the inhabitants of that country.

They ran along for a year, or two or
three years, and finally these men de-
clared that they would adopt a consti-
tution. They never had adopted any.
There never had been any government
except the self-constituted government
of these thirteen men. By the way,
they had added to their number until
there were nineteen of them. There
were those, however, who had agreed
to meet in the first instance, as Lorrin
 Thurston, for example, the most elo-
quent fellow among them all, the man
who wanted to aid other people to over-
turn the monarchy. He was not seen
when there was any meeting that
might class him as a traitor. So they
increased their number by voluntary
acquisitions until they had nineteen.
These nineteen men constituted the
government, and they ran it along for
over a year, for a year and a half, and
they organized the Republic of Hawaii.
This is the way they adopted the con-
stitution. They said that the people of
Hawaii might elect eighteen delegates
to a constitutional convention, sit
with these nineteen self-constituted
and self-elected and self-appointed men
who had been running the government.

So the people, those whom they
would allow to vote, elected eighteen
delegates, and those eighteen dele-
gates sat with those nineteen men who
had made themselves the government,
and were not elected by anybody, these
conspirators, and they formed a
constitution; but after they had formed
it they gave it a high-sounding title,
the Republic of Hawaii, and they de-
clared for religious liberty and against
slavery, and then proceeded to import
slaves from Asia and Europe for their
sugar plantations. This constitution
was never submitted to a vote of the
people and never voted upon by the
people of Hawaii; it was never voted
upon by anybody, only the nineteen
men who constituted it and the eight-
een men who were allowed to be elect-
ed by some sort of popular suffrage,
but it was simply promulgated, and
that is the government which existed
in these islands up to the time we took
possession.

We refused to take possession for
several years, and so matters ran on
until the Spanish war broke out. Then
we passed a joint resolution by which
we annexed those islands to the United
States. We made a treaty, however,
previous to that time with those nine-
teen men, and that treaty provided
that the islands should be annexed to
the United States. We could not ratify
the treaty because a two-thirds vote
could not be obtained in this body to
ratify it. After trying for weeks they
finally succeeded in passing through
both Houses a joint resolution of an-
nexation. I do not know whether that
was ever agreed to by the people of the
islands or not. It makes no difference.
It may have been agreed to by those
nineteen men; it never was agreed to
by the people of Hawaii; and if a vote
had ever been taken of the legal and
lawful voters of that country any res-
olution to annex the islands to the
United States would have been defeated
5 to 1.

Now, what was the purpose of all
this? Not to advance the interests of
the people of the United States. But
we had made a treaty in 1875 by which
we agreed to admit sugar from those
islands free of duty. We were charg-
ing 2 cents a pound upon all the sugar
that came from every other country in
the world, and 2 cents a pound was
equivalent to \$40 a ton bounty on
sugar. It came in free from Hawaii
and they could raise it with slave
labor at \$6 or \$7 a month and board
themselves, and it paid an enormous
profit. So they came here and rail-
roaded through this reciprocity treaty,
as they called it, in 1875. The
sugar interests flourished. New plan-
tations were opened up. The remitted
duties amounted to millions of dollars.

In 1890 we passed a law admitting
sugar free of duty from everywhere,
and, therefore, they had to sell their
sugar in this country or wherever they
could in the markets of the world with-
out the advantage of the duty which
we had theretofore imposed on sugar
from every other country. Their bonus
was gone. But we had enacted a law
by which we paid 2 cents a pound
bounty on sugar, maple sugar, beet
sugar, and sugar from Louisiana, and
therefore the sugar planters, who
found their industry waning and their
profits slipping away, concluded that
they wanted to be annexed to the United
States so as to get the bounty. If
they were a part of the United States
they would get the 2 cents a pound
bounty; and this is the reason why the
movement was set on foot to annex
those islands to this country. This is
the reason why those thirteen men in-
terested in the sugar industry, a part
of them citizens of Hawaii, a part of
them citizens of England and Ger-
many, and one or two of them citi-
zens of the United States, entered into
this enterprise to overturn a friendly
government and annex the islands to
this country.

(To be Continued.)

Jack Cooke, a 12-year-old revivalist
who is drawing crowds in a San Fran-
cisco Methodist church, is accused of
being a woman and 26 years old. This
is denied by Cooke and his family.

An Indianapolis minister entertained
a tramp two years ago, who let him
into the secret of a new steel manu-
facturing process. The two have since
formed a company and are on the high
road to wealth.

Buying
Glasses

YOU cannot adapt your eyes
to wrong glasses any more than
you can squeeze your feet into
shoes several times too small.

Glasses must be fitted to your
eyes, as well as shoes to your
feet; only with greater care.

Because Grandpa was able to
see with a pair of glasses select-
ed from a lot placed before him,
is no reason why you should do
the same thing. In the first place,
you don't know how well Grand-
pa really did see, and Grandpa
never did know how well others
saw; consequently he was no
proper judge. The world has
progressed since he bought his
glasses that way; some few do
so still—more the pity—but
the large majority appreciate the
value of scientific fitting of eyes,
and its consequent comfort.

Ready-made glasses will no more
fit some cases of eye trouble than
a No. 2 will fit a No. 9 foot;
hence you cannot take the risk
of buying glasses in any way, but
after proper fitting to your eyes.

We do this every day in the
week, and claim that no case is
too difficult for us, nor has the
glass been invented which we
cannot make to order for you.

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